VOL. 1. NO. 112.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1895.

### SPELL AROUND THE CHAIR

#### Unwritten Laws of Politics Concerning the Speakership.

#### STIFLE HIGHER ASPIRATIONS

The Belief and the Fact Is That the Place Is Unfavorable to Presiden tial Hopes-If Mr. Reed Wins Next Year He Will Be But the Second Speaker to Do It.

"The spell that surrounds the Speaker's chair" is, according to the unwritten laws of politics, unfavorable to the Presidential aspirations of a Speaker of the House of

Representatives.

Mr. Reed is the thirty-seventh Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, as is well known, a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1896. Henry Clay, a frequent candidate for the Presidency, was a Speaker of five Congresses, beginning with the Twelfth and ending with the Eighteenth. He was defeated for the Presidency in 1824, 1832

John Bell, of Tennessee, who was defeated for President in 1860, was Speaker of the Twenty-third Congress in 1834. The early Speakers of the House of Representatives, and particularly Frederick Muhlen burg, of Pennsylvania, who was Speaker of the First and of the Third House of Representatives, do not appear to have had any Presidential aspirations.

ANOTHER 'NSTANCE. The late Schuyler Colfax, who was Speaker of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, had Presidential aspirations, but he got no nearer the Presidency than the office of Vice President on the electoral ticket with Gen. Grant in 1868.

His successor in the Speaker's chair for three terms was James G. Blaine, whose political aspirations for the Presidency were attended with such sinister fatality as to recall to the minds of the older and more experienced politicians the similar experi-

ence of Henry Clay.

Mr. Blaine was defeated for the Republi can nomination by an accident to 1876. He was again defeated for the nomination in 1880. He received it in 1884, but lost the election by an untoward episode, which gave the electoral vote of New York State nd the victory to his opponent. He re-used the Presidential nomination in 1888. which proved to be a year of Republican success, and was an unsuccessful candidate before the Mindeapolis convention of 1892.

MR. RANDALL'S CASE. There have been four Democratic Speak ers since the close of the war, but one only of these, Samuel J. Randall, was seriously regarded as a capdidate for the Presiden He had strong support for the nomination in the Democratic convention in Cincin nati in 1x-0, and on the second hallot re-ceived 128 votes, but he fell short of seouring the required number, and on the ballot following the nomination went to

Gen. Hancock.

Mr. Carlisle, now Secretary of the Treas
ury, was Speaker for three terms, and had his name presented as a Democratic can didate for the Presidency by party friends and admirers in Kentucky without, bowever,

do not require to be an expert to tell good BREAD; the secret of good bread is good flour. If you use

# "UNGLE Sam,"

you do not need to be an expert breadmaker. You cannot fail to make white, wholesome bread, and plenty of it, from this flour. It is put up especially for family trade. Regular price, \$4.50; for a few days at

# \$3.75.

In the maze of Christmas shopping, remember the necessities of life and send a friend a barrel of

# "UNGLE SAM."

Nothing could please them more.

Feed your horse for a few days at Elevator. White Oats, 26c; Long Hay, 85c; Clipped Oats,

# S. S. DAISH.

- 2d and Florida Ave. N. E.

getting any serious support outside of that State. Mr. Crisp, the Democratic Speak-er of the Fitty-second and Fitty-third Con-gresses, will never be a candidate for the Presidency, for he is ineligible for that office, having been born in Sheffield, Eng-land.

land.

Those Republican opponents of Mr. Reed who declare that no Speaker of the House of Representatives has ever become President of the United States are in error. Jas. K. Polk was a Member of Congress from 1825 to 1839, and during the last four years he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for President, and was elected by a popular majority of 40,000 and an electoral majority of sixty-five. toral majority of sixty-five.

# POPULISTS HAVE THE KEY

#### Republicans Can't Reorganize the Senate Without Them.

#### ARE PLAYING A COY GAME

The Democrats Now Declare They Will Stand Together-If the Third Party People Keep Their Word Not to Make Any Combinations, There Is Liability of a Deadlock.

The Republicans will not organize the

nate\_this week. They may not next week or for several weeks after. Nothing is sure in the present Benate but uncertainty.

The Democrats are not giving up with-

out a struggle. They want to hold on to the "flesh-pois" just as hard as the cuts But as a Democratic Senator said this morning: "We are not laying down. We will stick together as one man. But we can't win with a majority against us. There is no majority against them yet They may be able to hold on for the next two years, unless death or resignation would

hin their ranks. The Populists still hold the key to the situation and on their nerve depends the result. If they make their bluff good and stick together there is nothing to do but let the present organization remain in force.

PRESENT SENATOR ALLEN. Today the Populists are putting on a bold ront. They are denying any intention to break. They will present Senator Allen for president pro tempore and will vote for him to the last.

Should they do so a deadlock is on. The Democrats will stick together until the last vote is taken. In that case the Republicans could do nothing but gaze enviously at the Democrats gathering in all the plums.

The Republicans should have been ready before this with their committee appointments and Senate offices. But these selections have not even been presented to the caucus yet. They must go to the caucus first and be acted on.

It is producible the caucus will be called.

It is probable the caucus will be called Saturday. Then the last arrangements for the fight for organization next week will be completed. All will be made ready for the battle, and the matter will be brought up Monday

NO COMPROMISE DECLARED. Republicans declare that no compromise of any kind has been made with the Populists. They also deny any intention to make such a deal. If the Populists vote for their

candidates it can't be helped. Democrats say it would be political sui-cide for the Republicans to join with the Popullsts. They will force the union if they can. That is good politics for them. Populists promise to flock together all through the trouble. They will stick by their men. If they do any one can see where the Senate organization goes. It stays

in the Senate on the question of reorganiza-

#### COULD NOT ESCAPE.

He Was Partner With a Blackmailer and Must Serve Time.

Des Motnes, Iowa, Dec. 12.—The supreme court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Plymouth county district court in the case of the State vs. Atlee Hart, sentenced case of the State vs. After Hart, sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for extortion. It was one of the most famous cases in the history of the State. Hart was a capitalist at Sioux City. He was at one time national Republican commuteeman from Nebraska and a newspaper editor.

Three years ago a weekly paper published in Chicago, because weekly paper published.

in Chicago began writing up scandalous articles about prominent Sioux City people. J. L. Lewis was the Sioux City correspondent, and it made a business of extorting money from people by the threat to write them up.

Hart was charged with acting as a gelegier to common the second and the second are second as the second as a gelegier to common the second as a gelegier to the second as a gelegier to common the second as a gelegier to the second as a gelegi

hart was charged with acting as a go-between to compromise these matters and receive the money. After a long sensational trial he and Lewis were convicted. Lewis seryed his term, but Hart took the case to the supreme court, which has now held that he must serve out his term.

Hart claimed he had to connection with
Lewis, and was merely acting as a friend
of the people to whom he went.

### Italy Means Fight.

Rome, Dec. 12.—The government has asked the budget committee of the Cham-ber of Deputies that the sum ow 4,000,000 lire in excess of the 3,000,000 lire already provided for in the budget for that purpose be assigned to the expenses of carrying on Italy's military campaign in Africa. Three thousand troops will embark from Naples on Saturday to re-enforce the Ital-jan army in Abyssinia.

Changing Wheeling Classes Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the Michigan L. A. W. council of adminis-tration yesterday, it was decided to recommend to the national body the dropping of class B, and the substitution of two classes—amateur and professional—both to be under the charge of the reacing board.

Sister Switzerland Elects Officers. Berne, Dec. 12.—The federal council this morning elected Mr. A. Lacheoul president and Mr. A. Deucher vice president Mr. Lacheoul was formerly minister of foreign affairs and Mr. Deucher minister of arricalization.

Southampton, Dec. 12.—Captain Charles Barr, who commanded Mr. George Gould's yacht Vigilant in her races with the Prince of Wales Britannia, was married on Mon-day to the daughter of a Mr. Smith, a

naker of nautical instruments, of this

Scoretary Olney Undecided.

Secretary Olney is very reticent as to what action will be taken regarding Lord Salishury's reply to his letter. The Misrit Clothing Parlors, 407 Seventh street, are on the contrary very willing to give you the fullest information about the clothing they sell so wonderfully cheap. They are selling twenty-dollar custom-made suits or overcoats at eight dollars, twenty-five dollar custom-made suits or overcoats at ten dollars; thirty-dollar custom-made suits or overcoats at time the dollars; thirty-dollar custom-made suits or overcoats at twelve dollars; firity-five dollar custom-made suits or overcoats at time to dollars; forty-dollar custom-made suits or overcoats at time to dollars; facts made to order for four dollars and five dollars at two dollars, and fifty cents.

Join veterans topicit at C. A. C. Pate.

Join veterans touight at C. A. C. Fair.



# PASSED THE AMENDMENT

### Friends of the Highway Act Secure Action by the Senate.

#### RESOLUTION BY GALLINGER

t Relates to Overhead Wires and Calls Upon the Commissioners for Information of Their Action Since 1888. The Issue of Further Permits by the Officials Is Prohibited.

Friends of the highway act are pushing

things. In the Senate this morning Senator aulkner asked unanimous consent to place an amendment to the highway net on its passage. It was the amendment

acted on by the District Commissioners at ts special meeting yesterday. There was no objection, and the amendnent as presented was passed finally. It now goes to the House for its action.

Hereit will also probably pass. The amendent is purely legal in its requirements, but t does away with all unnecessary delay in esting its constitutionality. It permits of to filibustering on the part of those opposed to its provision

#### THE OVERHEAD WIRES. Senator Gallinger introduced a resolu-

tion concerning the system of overhead The resolution relates that by act of July, 1888, the Commissioners were au-thorized to permit no additional telegraph, telephone or electric lighting or any other wires to be erected on any of the streets where it is.

Hope whispers though that the Populists or avenues of the city of Washington, and will not act the "dog in the manger" com-edy. They will split, it is claimed, when it comes to the last ditch. That is what will have to be done. The Populists must split, refrain from the companion of the Pffty-first Congress, to make resisting have to be placed under ground. It also relates that a number of companies baying overhead wires removed them and placed them underground; that the report of the electric commission, appointed Octo-ber, 1891, was still unacted on by Con-

ave been granted the right to permit ex-

sting companies to extend their lines, and that the evident intention of Congress is to prevent the erection of further overhead wires in the District and placing all electric vires underground. It therefore calls on the Commissioners to

report to the Senate the permits that have been issued for overhead wires lince September 15, 1888, to whom granted, and under what authority. Also whether under the act of 1891 permits have been granted for placing any conduits or sub ways for electric wire which were not an addition to or extension of a previously er isting law. If so, the names of the percorporations, and what work has ne by them.

NO MORE PERMITS. The resolution further provides that pending the report called for the District Commissioners are requested to issue no further permits for the creetion of any overhead wires in the District, and if such per mits have been issued to revoke them. Also that no further electric conduits or subways in the District shall be built pending action by Congress.

Senator burrows introduced a bill for the relief of Kate Winter. It provides that an relief of Kate Winter. It provides that an act to authorize the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the District, approved 1891, is repealed so far as concerns square 739. Senator Blackburn introduced a bill

authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use a portion of the appropriation for a ne fron roof for the foundry at the navy yard.

#### ADVOCATES OF REFORM.

Civil Service League in Session at the Cosmos Club.

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League held its opening session at the rooms of the Cosmos Club; Sixteenth and H. corner of Larayette transcent

square and Fifteenth street, at 10:30 o'clock. The list of delegates included many distinguished men from several cities, and they were about 150 in number.

The morning session was devoted to the transaction of routine business by the general and executive committees in joint session. The principal business was the election of the minor officers of the league and the league committees. The election of a president and vice president is reserved until the morning session of the open league tomorrow.

open league tomorrow.

The executive and general committees were elected this morning, the old board being re-elected in most cases. George McAneny, Washington, was made secretary; William J. Schieffelin, New York

treasurer.

Two sew associations were received into membership in the League at the meeting this morning. They are the new associations at St. Paul, Minn., and Princeton Colege, New Jersey. Charles P. Noyes was elected a member of the general committee to represent the former association, and Prof. William M. Sloane to the same committee to represent Princeton.

Immediately after the adjournment of the morning session the delegates accented

morning session the delegates accepted an invitation to lunch extended by Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith. The luncheon was an informal affair and at 2:30 o'clock the first open meeting of the league was called to order in the half of the Cosmos Club by Pre

### NOT A COMPETENT COMPANY

#### Chamberlain's Allegations About L'-ht and Power Concern.

Dangerous and Careless Laying of Wires-Injunction Entered by the United States Company.

A permit has been granted to the Potomac Light and Power Company, in response to their application of December 6, to put up poles and wires to connect their plant at orgetown with the Eckington Electric Lighting plant, recently purchased of

ommissioner Truesdell.
The United States Electric Lighting Company has not been letting its terri-tory slip away without a fight. Notice of an affiliavit was served upon Mr. Lieb of the Potenac company a day or two ago to be used in the injunction suit brought by the United States company and the Com-

In this Frederick II. Chamberiain tells what he saw at Thirty-third and M streets, Georgetown, on November 27 last, indicating, he says, that the Potomia company

cating, he says, that the Potomac company is not taking sufficient precautions with its wires to protect life and property.

He says there was an excavation about eight inches deep localing under the sidewalk at No. 3205 E street, in which was laid a constron tron pipe an inch and a half-in diameter. This pipe was laid upon the terral rottal conduct containing the United States Company when In the circumstance. States Company's wire. In the pipe was an insulated wire intended to carry an electric carrent. Considering the kind of wire and other conditions, Mr. Chamberiain says he does not think the line was safely laid.

It is stated, further, that some pertinent queries will be real to Compilations.

queries will be put to Commissioner Trues dell in connection with the granting of this A singular coincidence in this connection is that the permit was given just about the time today Senator Gallinger was bring-

ing the matter to the attention of Con where, calling for a report from the Commissioners as to the issue of permits for overhead wires. Its provisions also forbid the issue of any more permits, and the revocation of all recently granted.

The connection between this and the permit given today is obvious.

Surely the Commissioners have no lines of mental telepathy between them and the ough it would seem they time

#### MAJ. KNIGHT CONSULTED. Experts Listen to His Report on Ly

decker's Tunnel. The commission of civil engineering experts, called upon to determine the practicability of a future use of Lydecker's big tunnel, met again today at the War Department, and held a consultation with Mat Kutch. Maj. Knight, who was originally required to prepare a report for Congress.

Maj. Knight has made a careful examination of the entire institution, and the board listened with interest to his report on the condition of that part of the tunnel the exconuntion of that part of the tunner the ex-perts were unable to visit yesterday. Capt. Townsend of the Mississippi River construction division was also before the Commissioners. He was Maj. Lydecker's first assistant on the tunnel, and the facts

he laid before the investigators were doubt less of the greatest importance.

A noteworthy circumstance about the meeting of the commission is that Mr. freely is a niember of the party. When the irregularities and defects were found in the Lydecker tunnel an investigation was made of the Croton aqueduct of New York that was being built in part by the same contractors. That waterway was found to be in a much worse condition than the one here.

one here.

Mr. Fteley was one of the experts designated to investigate it, and he helped make a report that the aqueduct could be made useful. As is well known, the great tunnel was put into first class condition.

Editor Towell's Assailants. Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 12.—The jury trying John Bingham, the puglist, for an assault upon City Editor Yowell of the Times returned a verdict of guilty of felony at noon. The other men charged with conspiring to kill the editor will now be placed on trial.

Father Bill Daly Sued.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 12.—Teresa Breen of this city yesterday brought suit against "Father Bill" Daily the well-known horseman, claiming \$25,000 damages for defamation of character. Mr. Daly's property in this city was attached for \$30,000, including the Hotel Hartford, his residence on Ann street. Cycled Once Too Often

Desmoines, Iowa. Dec. 12.—John L. Wright, one of the leading business men of Desmoines, was seriously and perhaps fatally hurt leat night. He was riding home on his bicycle and collided with a carriage, the horses and vehicle passing over him. The last will of Emma Rosalie Cadwallader has been filed for probate, under the provisions of which she leaves to her daughter. Augusta Cadwallader Quackenbush, her entire estate, real, personal, and mixed. Earle C. Quackenbush, the decedent's grandson, is named as executor. Threw Away Camon and Mules.

Rome, Dec. 12.—Gen. Baratieri's account of the battle with the Abysainians at Ambalizi, resulting in the partial annihilation of Maj. Toaseli's force of Italian troops, shows that the Italians threw their cannons, mules, ammunition, etc., into an abyss in order to prevent the enemy from capturing them.

## OLD ROMAN PASSES AWA Death of Allen G. Thurman at

#### Columbus This Afternoon, HIS LINGERING SICKNESS

History of a Notable Life-Was Born in Virginia and Has Spent Many Years in Political and Official Life. Story of His Fend With ex-Senator

Columbus, O., Dec. 12 .- Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman died at 2 o'clock this after-

Mr. Thurman has been critically ill for several months, but the end, this aftermont was sudden and unexpected.

Allen Granberry Thurman was born at Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813. His father was the Rev. P. Thurman. His mother was the only daughter of Col. Nathaniel Alien, one of whose soms became governor of Ohio.

Allen Thurman spent the first six years of his life in the staid old Virginia town, and then his parents moved to Chillicothe. Ohio, where he was curated and passed the carly part of his life. His parents hext removed to Columbus in 1852, when he was thirty-hine years old, and that city has ever since been his home. Thurman studied law with United States Senator William Allen, his unche, and subsequently with Noah H. Swayne, afterward an associate fustice of the Supreme Court.

In 1835 he was admitted to the bar, and at that time his sole ambition sectined to be to become a good lawyer, with a fair practice. He was very studious in his younger days, and much of his education was self-acquired. It was his habit to sit up far into the night pouring over his books. In those days it was the fashion to retire early, for candles must be made at boune from any spare grease the family had saved, and were considered precious articles and not to be wasted. Nevertheless many a might has seen him up until 3 o'clock trying to natangle some knotty haw point or vexatious problem, and yet he would be up at daylight to do chores and feed his father's stock.

Against His Protest.

he would be up at daylight to do chores and feed his fatuer's stock.

AGAINST HIS PROTEST.

Although he had never looked forward to a political career, and the life of a politician held no attractions for him, he was nominated for Congress, against his protest, by the Democratic party in 1844. After a very quiet canvass it was found that his bomely stump speeches, so full of truth and hard facts, had reversed an adverse majority of six hundred votes. In this manner Allen G. Thurman was launched upon a public career that has been an honor to his State and country and one to which any man could point with pride. At the close of his term he declined a re-election and retired, as he thought, to private life for good and all.

In 1851, bowever, he was persuaded to run for a judgeship on the supreme court bench of Ohio. He was elected by a handsome majority, and for the last two years of his term served as chief justice. After a season of rest he was put for wand by the Democrats in 1867 to oppose Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, who was afterward President, in the race for the governorship. The Republican majority in the previous election had been 43,000, and the Democrats had no chance to wis. Yet this immense majority was cut down to a paltry 3,000, so highly did Ohioans think of "the Old Roman."

One revolt of the election was a Democratic legislature, which returned Judge Thurman to the Senate in the place of the Hon. Hen, Wade. Here he served two full terms, making for himself.n repotation as a leader of his party that few men have equaled in the same length of time.

For a long time prior to his death Mr. Thurman had enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most thorough scholars in public life. Always a great student, he had acquired early in 18fe a reputation as a great lawyer, but as he advanced in years he impediate of the special carries for mathematics and would spend AGAINST HIS PROTEST.

problems.

In the Senate Mr. Thurman was not a showy speaker, but his speeches contained an amount of homely truths expressed with

an amount of homely traths expressed with a blant forcefulness that carried conviction with their expression. His long connection with their expression that carried conviction with their expression. His long connection with the supreme bench of Ohio manared to his manner a certain judicial directness that was always noticeable when he addressed the Senate.

Apart from his great legal attainments and clearness of comprehension, his habit of faking both sides of a question into account and considering them complatically was to a larger extent one of the sources of his great influence. It was this well-known characteristic that gave his works such weight that whenever he stood up to speak men knew they were sure to obtain a clear loca of the question at issue.

LIFELONG ENMITY.

For many years there existed a feud

For many years there existed a fend between Senator Thurman and Henry B. Payne, a lawyer, who afterwards succeed-ed George H. Pendleton in the United States

between Senator Thurnsan and Henry B. Payne, a lawyer, who afterwards succeeded George H. Pendleton in the United States Senate. And directly traceable to this feud is the fact that Mr. Thurnsan did not receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1880.

The feud had its beginning way back in 1857, when Payne was a cancistate for the nomination for governor of thio. In exchange for Thurnsan's assistance in securing him the nomination Payne's friends promised their help toward securing the nomination of a friend of Thurnsan's friends was left out in the cold. This so angered him that be publicly insulted Payne in the diming-toom of a hotel that evening. Thus began a life-long enmity that wrocked the grandless ambilion an American citizen can realize. If Thurnsan had had the solid vote of the Ohio delegation at the Presidential convention to 1886 he would undoubtedly have been nonrinated.

As it was, the Payne influence caused a boit after the first ballot and ruined Thurnsan's chances for the nomination. Thus, after twenty years of waiting and watching. Mr. Payne was revenged.

Cleveland and Thurnsan had never met up to the election of 1884, although Thurnsan was a delegate to the convention that nominated Cleveland. Soon after the inauguration they met and at once became fast friends. Each found qualities to admire in the other, and Mr. Was considered somewhat strange by friends of both nen that Thurnsan was not slated for a Cabinet position. This may also be traced to the remants of the Payne influence.

Mr. Cleveland was told that Thurnsan was even addicted to the liquor habit, and many other things equally false were said of him.

In 1888 Mr. Thurnsan seemed to be the most available man to put on the ticket with Cleveland, and, although he would have preferred that the honor should go to some other and youngerman, and, though he did not care to face the trials and hardships of a Presidential campaign, his friends insisted that be should accept, and he did so. Every one knows the result of that str

The sunset of Allen G. Tharman's life was passed peacefully and calmiy, surrounded by the members of his own family, who cheered him with their company and watch ed over his feeble steps with loving care. With his spirit there has passed from earth a man who stood upright and just and respected among his fellow-men, and in after years and through coming generations the people of this country can point with pride to the record of the man who was "the noblest Roman of them all."

Mrs. Cadwallader's Will.

Commissioner Chamberlain Hurt.
Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of
Navigation, Treasury Department, fell on
the slippery sidewalk last night and broke
his left arm near the shoulder. This morning he is resting under the influence of
opiates. The accident caused a great

#### Allen G. Thurman

#### PASHA'S ESCAPADE

### Has a Strong Flavor of Absinthe. t Is Asserted the Sultan Swore Upon

His Hiding at the British Embassy

the Koran That He Would Protect His Old Visier.

Loudon, Dec. 12.-A dispatch from Constantinople says that Said Pasha's return o his residence was contrary to the public xpectance. He drove thither in the carriage of Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador,

accompanied by the dragoman of the Brit-ish embassy. On the same evening the sereet police, who had been stationed around the embassy, were withdrawn. Said Pasha. In his letter to Sir Philip Cur-

ie, awelt upon his forty-three years of pub-ic service, including five vizierates, and ald that now that his health wasexhausted was unable to bear the burdens of the ost that the sultan wished him to as His majesty had afterward offered him a

special appointment in the palace to direct important affairs of state. Unhappily, his ealth did not allow him to do this. His purpose in going to the embassy was to escape the embarrassments, and there-fer to leave the country with his family. Said intended to pass the night at the embassy, in which belief he wrote immediately to the grand vizier expressing the hope that his request would be favorably regarded. On the same evening, however, the sultan sent his foreign minister and the president of the council to Sir Philip Currie and informed Said that his majesty

continued to hold his former grand vizier in high favor and had entire confidence in his fidelity.

The Chronicle's correspondent says that some regard Said as playing a very deep ame, and that these perhaps are better aformed than those who believe that he

informed than those who believe that he has acted foolishly, but adds that it is reported the sultan swere on the Korae to protect Said Pasha's life and liberty.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £365 monthly. The sultan scens to have had a fit of generosity toward suspects. He sent Kalmil Pasha, former grand vizier, a resary worth £2,000, and increased his stipend to £5,000.

London, Dec. 12.-The following tele-London. Dec. 12—The following rele-gram from Constantinopie, dated December G and signed by a number of Armenians in that city, has reached London: "Armenia is in her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The massacred people number 10,000. Half a ntillion survivors have taken refuge in the forests and

# mountains, where they are feeding upon berbs and rosts. Hunger and told have began to ravage greatly. In the name of humanity and Christianity save us!"

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

caute in Executive Session Acts Upon Many Cases. The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

To be secretaries of legation—John F. laker of Minnesota, at Managua, Nicaragoa, and Charles Ritchie Simpkins of Mas-

achusetts, to Chile. suchusetts, to Chile.
United States Judges-William M.
Springer, of Hinois, for the northern;
Constantine B. Kilgore, of Texas, for
the southern, and Yancey Lewis, for the
central district of Indian Territory,
Judges of Probate in Utah-George H.
Fenaemore, county of Ecaver; F. A. Hammond, county of San Juan; Jos. Houston,
county of Garfield,
United Statesattorneys-Andrew C. Cruce,
Southern district of Indian Territory;

Southern district of Indian Territory; Samuel D. Dodge, Northern district of Ohio; William J. Horton, Central district of Indian Territory. United States marshais—Michael Devan-

r, for the Southern district of Ohio; James M. Martin, Western district of Louisiana; muci M. Rutherford, for the Northern and Charles L. Stowe, for the Southern dis-rict of Indian Territory.

J. Nota McGill, register of wills for the

#### FIRE AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

rand Stand of the Famous Race Track Borned This Morning . Brooklyn, Dec. 12 .- About 9 o'clock this morning fire started in the east end of the grand stand at the Brighton Beach race track, and before it was put out had burned the grand stand and half of the track stables, causing a loss of about \$25,-

The Brighton Beach tracks grand stand was one of the first built in this country, and was for that reason probably the most famous. It had stood there for over ten rears.
It had been altered and improved several

times, and was put in the form in which it was destroyed this morning about five years ago. The stand was enlarged considerably when the old half-mile track was replaced by the new track. BARTLETT-SHERMAN WEDDING.

Notables From This City Went to Baltimore to Attend It.

Baltimore, Dec. 12.—The wedding today of Miss Bertha Bartlett of this city to Mr. Charles M. Sherman of Chicago attracted many distinguished guests to the country home of Mr. Columbus O'Donnell Lee, a few miles outside of Baltimore, where the

ceremonies was performed.

A party from Washington included Gen.
and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and Senator and
Mrs. John Sherman. Mr. Tecumseh Sher
man was the best man. The bride is a daughter of the late Gen. Joseph Bartiett, United States Army, and the groom is a nephew of Senator Sher-

New Trials in Lunenburg Cases, Richmond, Va., Dec. 12.—The supreme court of appeals has granted new trials in all the Lunenberg murder trials.

Dyrenforth's Sale This is the last week of Dyrenforth's fac-tory sale. Anybody who wishes to take advantage of their special prices must not

Crocker's reduction sale of surplus Shoe Stock is attracting universal attention. Prices are necessarily low. 939 Penn-

Patriotic living pictures tonight C. 4. C.

ONE CENT.

# Gomez Makes His First Offi-

Has Made But Two Marches Into the Interior.

### TRANSLATED FOR THE TIMES

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection-Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Faile of Result.

As exclusively announced in The Morning limes today, Gonzalo de Quesada, head of he Cuban party in this country, arrived in Washington last night for the purpose of extablishing permanent headquarters here

from which an aggressive campaign for rec-ognition may be conducted. Mr. Quesada arrived a few days in advance of Delegate Thomas Estrada Paima, who officially represents the Cuban repub-

nc in the United States. In the early mail this morning Mr. Quesana received from Mr. Paima another letter from General Gomez, which is by far the most important since the mauguration of the last Cuban war for freedom. It is of an entirely different character from that published in The Times this morning, which was mainly written in refutation of unjust charges of cracity

refutation of unjust charges of crucity against the insurgents.

The letter in rule is as follows:
Heamparters of the Army of Liberation, Sancti Spiritus, Nov. 18, 1846.

Tongas Estrada Paima, Esq., New York.
My good friend—It given me piensure to address you these lines, from the western part of the island, as to the state of the war.

ern part of the island, as to the state of the war.

My march has been slow, and it had to be so in orner to be sure. Without previous or ganization no human work can be storces ful.

If I can develop my plan such as I have conceived it, 60,000 men will not suffice Spain to even weaken the revolution. And if the debility and want of faith in her arms is taken into consideration, it will be impossible for spain to send that in my at once, and schoning them from time to thing they will only arrive to take the places of her losses, which are very great.

Gen. Campios, perhaps, because he wishes to strengthen his lost faith, permits himself to think of list rumping, not in the justice of his cause or in his aggressiveness, but what he calls our inferior organization. Never before has there existed more union and faith in our cause as now exists in the ranks of the Cubans.

A great deal is said here about beliggreened.

ranks of the Cubans.

A great deal is said here about beligerency, but without giving much thought to events that will have to arrive, we rely on our efforts and resolutions.

As you will see by the circular I inclose, I have decided to stop all grinding of sugar, even if we lose some money by it. This lose is multe accentable, as our epemiss would have received a larger sum, and, what is worse, it would appear that the revolution was so weak that it could not destroy the fountains of wealth and power of our enemies.

I have the approbation of some of the vistims of this extreme measure, knowing that

it is justified by the greed of Spain, it is justified by the greed of Spain, who does not stop in ner ideas of eternal usurpa-tion. Such is the abnegation of generous hearts who appland and admire all. I re-call such patriotic abnegation when the destruction of the Cuban, Numaucis. Bay-amo, was undertaken by its inhabitants, giving it over themselves to the finnes.

It was on its ashes that the farce fail-

maceda, with his army of assess bandits, was able to make his camp.

giving it over themselves to the famics.

It was on its ashes that the farece Balmaceda, with his army of assassins and bandits, was able to make hiscomp.

Our army of liberty is as west organized as can be expected. We have four army cops organized and well armed, and commanded by expert generals and hrave man like Macees, Masso, Stabi Pedro Perez, Cetiveco, Rodriguez, Rodoff, Sanchez, Castillo, Zayaz, Saurez, Bermadez, Francisco Perez; and the brigades, regiments and divisions that compose these cops are commanded by brave officers. One cannot in such a short time make expert and veterary soldiers, but we have done ethough. And, using their valor by degrees, without doing foolbardy deeds, they now fight with valor, and pay no attention, in open battle, to the uscless and costly fire of thousands of Spannards when a few Cubans are sent out to harass them.

You cannot imagine how many good people we have win us, and Cuba may well feel proud of the aposites of science she has given to her army, such as the doctors, Eugenio Sanchez Agromonte, Eugenio Mohna, Fermin V. Dominguez, Bruno Zayas, Nicolas Alberdi, Oscar Peimelles, Daniel Gispert, Santiago Garcia Camzares, Federico Latorre, Regelio Robbins, Juan Pois, Nicasio Soler, Joaquin Castillo Danav, Gumermo F. Mescaro, Jose Nicolas Ferrer Porfirio P. Valiente, Hipolito Gausna N. N. Diaz, Tomas Prado Guinan, We have also organized the civil government, which you ascady know is rendering great help to the army. We have already begun the instructions in the camp and in the prefectores.

It is very hard for Gen. Campos to understone in judging us of hipolito Gausna for his proposition which he would find it difficult to answer with exactitude. How does he explain that, having arrived in the Island of Cuba at the same time as Gens. Marcia, and with reporters of the Times and the World, of New York, had not shown military self-confidence in judging us weak and cowards, and not aloe to organize ourselves. I could ask Gen. Campos could not in those days take hold of a sin

military taients, his great resources and his influence in the island, has extended like a great fire all over the country?

And if Gen. Campos could not in those days take hold of a sination less difficult and of less danger, how does he expect how, having in front of him an army of 50,000 men, well organized, to sustain an endiess campaign? Why did he not sufficate it in the beginning, when we were weak and he strong, before Gen. Antonio Macco, had defeated him in "Valenzuela," with all his prestige of warrior, and before Gens. Reloff and Sauchez and Rodfiguez had landed their expedition and transported hin country wagons in broad daylight? And having lost his head, he now pretends to be able to kill or make surrender 50,000 men, not being able to capture twenty. I think that Mr. Canovas del Castillo should think a little about this.

I have never denied the logic of facts and perhaps, friend Estrada, that being in love with the just cause of this great people. I may be optimistic; but I think, without going to extremes, we shall very soon reach the end that we have haid out before us. Let us leave Gen. Campos,

cial Statement to Palma. CAMPOS DOING NOTHING